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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS.

Warmoth-Carter War.

INTERESTING COMMUNICATIONS.

Gen. Emery Interviewed.

MARTIAL LAW DEMANDED.

Grape and Canister Offered.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13. The announcement yesterday that Carter and his adherents would demand admission to the Mechanic's Institute this morning caused unusual excitement. Before ten o'clock a concentration of the Metropolitans and militia had been effected. Two lines, one of Metropolitans, had been thrown across Dryades Street, on each side of the State House, inside of which some two hundred had been placed. There was evident uneasiness among the State officials, indicated by their restlessness and blanched faces, showing that they regarded the situation momentous. A crowd gathered about the intersection of Dryades with Canal street as early as 10 o'clock, and continued to increase until 12, by which time it extended several squares. At twelve, Colonel Carter, at the head of his friends, came up Canal street to Dryades, where they halted and sent into the House a committee consisting of Messrs. Moncure and Geddess, members of the House, and Senator Lynch. They were not admitted to the floor of the House. Instructions were given the doorkeeper to admit Messrs. Moncure and Geddess as members, but not admit Mr. Lynch. The House finally, after some consultation among the members, refused to receive them as a committee from the Carter faction, or to receive any communication from Mr. Carter, whom they did not recognize as Speaker nor a member. The committee then returned to their friends, who were waiting on Canal street for the result of their interview.

There were two committees from the Carter faction sent to Mechanic's Institute to-day, one to the House and the other to the Governor. The one to the Governor held a communication as follows:

To his Excellency, N. C. Warmoth—Sir: That the citizens and their representatives of the legally constituted House of Representatives have been denied access to the hall of the House of Representatives, and be enabled to legislate freely and without intimidation or molestation, the House on behalf of the same and all members of the Legislature respectfully demand that the police be removed from the building and its environs, we pledging ourselves to countenance no violence nor any act that would make necessary the presence of the police. Respectfully, signed, Harry H. Stevens, J. Henry Burch, and James B. Wards, Committee.

Governor Warmoth replied as follows:

Gentlemen—In reply I have to state, at the request of at least fifty seven members of the House of Representatives and seventeen members of the Senate, with Lieutenant Governor Pinchback at their head, that I have only taken such measures as will protect the capital and members of the Assembly from insult and injury. The members of the police and troops are only there for the purpose of protecting members of the Legislature, and I have this morning sent Gen Herron to you to say that the members who have been expelled will be allowed to peaceably enter the House as citizens. I positively decline to remove the troops and police, as at any moment the two might be a conflict and some members and some of the people might get killed. I only keep them for the purpose of preserving the peace, and so I decline to remove them.

When the committee to the Governor returned to the Cosmopolitan Club room, on Canal street, the temporary headquarters of the Carterites, with the Governor's reply, Mr. Moncure, speaking from the balcony, said: The Speaker of our House of Representatives has been refused admission, and the Governor has refused to remove the police. We have adjourned until Monday.

Carter, being loudly called for, made a speech, in the course of which he said: I will see General Emery, and will lay the matter before him, and if he approves I will appoint from the citizens a sufficient number of sergeants-at-arms to seat the members.

An extra of the *Republican* gives further proceedings, as follows: In pursuance of the resolution of the leader of the disorderly crowd, a man was immediately made for General Emery's headquarters on Camp street. The street and sidewalk were densely packed with the surging mass of shoulders. Loud calls were made for General Emery. General Emery *presented himself* at the door and wanted to know what they wanted. Some one in the crowd sung out: "We want martial law, General," to which he replied: "———— you, I will give you martial law with grape and canister if you don't get away from here." He was then called upon for a speech, but looking very cross, he said: "I have no speech to make. I have nothing to say to you, nor do I want to hold any communication whatever with such a mob. If you wish to communicate with me you will have to do it in a different manner—through a deputy. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to come here with such a crowd to make the demand."

Some one, apparently a ringleader, then addressed the crowd, and advised that as they "could not get anything out of that old fellow," they had better get away.

The report about General Herron going to the Carter faction with a proposition of compromise, Marshal Packard states is untrue.

In the Eighth District Court injunction against the Carterites, the counsel for the State submitted a rule of *nisi* upon a written brief, which count, it is stated, would be passed upon when the case would come up on its merits. The Carterites were not represented.

The United States troops were under arms on Esplanade street during the day.

The Carterite committee to the House this morning presented the following:

Hon. Mr. Brewster, Chairman—Sir: The late revolutionary proceedings of certain members of the Legislature have excluded the legally constituted Speaker and the House of Representatives from the hall wherein the same has been accustomed to assemble. We, as a committee appointed by said House, and on behalf thereof, are instructed in the interest of order and law, to communicate through you, the recognized official head of said members, and to respectfully demand of you and them a reinstatement of said House and its officers to the hall of the Assembly as the same existed at the hour of adjournment on Thursday, the 4th inst., and to wait your answer to this legal and peaceable demand. Signed, J. C. Moncure, B. L. Lynch and Benjamin Geddis.

Mr. Brewster replied: "As such you cannot be admitted."

W. W. McCullough, Sadare McCormick and John McCormick, charged with killing Whayland, were brought before the First District Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released on fifteen thousand bail.

Gen. F. J. Herron, Secretary of State and one of the Governor's advisers, stated to-day that Mayor Flanders would probably be removed by Tuesday. The cause is supposed to be the Mayor's opposition to the Governor's course.

The United States troops were ordered out to-day in response to the following:

To Maj. W. H. Emery, Commanding Department of the Gulf—General: I have just learned that an opposition party of several thousand men are prepared to make a riot to-day at noon, and that threats are made that not a stone of the State Capitol shall be left on another after they are through with their work. It is probable that these reports are sensational, yet as a matter of precaution I would respectfully suggest that you recall all your forces to the city as speedily as possible. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana.

Last night Speaker Carter addressed a long letter to General Emery regarding the condition of affairs, in which he stated that he proposed to appoint a sufficient number of sergeants-at-arms to take peaceable possession of the State House, to remove the armed force which greatly increases public disquiet, and to seat all the members of the House, whether opposed to him or not. He promises that no violence shall be used against any member nor indignity offered to the police now there by the Governor's order, unless they resist the constituted authority. He will not, however, take such a step without having it distinctly understood that said action is not riotous nor will be considered by the commanding General as in conflict with the Federal authorities, and asks General Emery whether he will, by military force, prevent such action by the Speaker of the House for its reinstatement in its hall. The following is Emery's reply:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, January 14, 1872.—To Hon. George W. Carter—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, which was handed me by your messenger last night after twelve o'clock. In reply to your communication I will state that in a conflict between the executive and the Legislature of the State, where it is difficult to decide which is right, I have recognized throughout the necessity, in the interest of a republican form of Government, of not siding against the Legislature and the propriety of not interfering in its organization in any manner. I can not, therefore, consistently give you the aid or advice asked. I will further state that I had decided not to bring the troops again into the city during the present imbroglio, unless ordered to do so by the United States Government, the parties having a right to a knowledge of the decision being duly informed some hours since. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. Emery, Brevet Major General Commanding.

General Emery addressed a similar communication to Warmoth, in consequence of which the Governor has ordered out the entire militia force of the city tomorrow.

A CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—The city is very quiet. All are resting after a week of excitement. There are few on the streets. Even about Mechanics Institute only a dozen slopy, worn-out, miserable looking Metropolitans can be seen. It is probably a calm before the storm.

LOUISVILLE.

Last Respects to Gen. Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—The funeral of the late Major General H. W. Halleck took place at two o'clock this afternoon in Christ Church, conducted by Rev. Dr. Norton, assisted by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who arrived on the train from Chicago at eleven o'clock last night in company with Harry Halleck, the only son of the deceased. The remains were removed from the residence of the deceased without ceremony and carried to the church a few minutes before the hour of service, and borne by a detail of eight sergeants from the various companies during honors to the dead, attended by the pall-bearers and followed to the church by the family, mourners and friends of the General. The coffin was enwrapped in the American flag, and placed upon it was the hat, sword and sash of the soldier. The bells of the city tolled during the obsequies, in accordance with a resolution of the City Council on Thursday night. The military escort, under command of Brigadier Gen. Terry, composed of a detachment from the Fourth and Sixteenth regiments infantry and Seventh cavalry, formed on Second street, facing the church, with the right of the column resting on Walnut. When the body was brought from the church, after the ceremonies were over, the troops presented arms and the colors were drooped, while appropriate music was played by the band. The corpse was deposited on a hearse and the escort formed in column, moving off in the following order: Preceded by a detachment of mounted police, the procession was headed by Gen. Terry and staff on horseback, followed by a band of music as third in order Fourth—nine companies of infantry marching in column, the companies with arms reversed. Fifth—each company led by the following gentlemen as pall bearers: Col. F. F. Flint, Gen. S. D. Sturges, Col. Alexander, Gen. Weitzel, Hon. Bland Ballard, C. M. Shirley, John Caperton and W. B. Belknap. The hearse was drawn by four horses with a soldier on foot at the head of each horse; Gen Halleck's charger, caparisoned for war, following after the hearse, led by a servant on foot. Seventh—a company of cavalry marching in line. Eighth—carriages containing the family of the deceased, accompanied by the following named officers: Generals Cullum, Fry, Baird, and M. C. Feran, Cols. Scott, Taylor and Tyferd, Surgeon Milton and Lieutenant Barden, all of whom are or have been attached to Gen. Halleck's staff. Ninth—carriages containing the family and mourners, succeeded by others with officers of the army and navy not on duty, civil officers of the general and State Governments, Mayor and City Council, Louisville members of the bar and various citizens of the army, navy and volunteer service, and citizens generally. The escort moved off with the left in front, marching *in the following direction*: Down Second street to Jefferson, up Jefferson to First, out First to Broadway, and thence to Cave Hill Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family vault of Mr. Shirley.

At the conclusion of the solemn ceremony in the cemetery, three rounds of blank cartridges were fired by the infantry in honor of the dead, when the people dispersed, and the escort marched away to quick time by the band, returning in order to the city. An immense concourse attended the obsequies.

THE PRETENDED SON OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A correspondent of the New Albany *Ledger* reports examining the record in the handwriting of Col. Thomas Pasey, which puts to rest the story that he was an illegitimate son of General Washington. The record discloses the fact that General Pasey was born in 1754, and married Mary Thornton on the 22d of January, 1784. The result of this union was ten children, of which the sixth son, Gen. Thomas Pasey, assumed to be an illegitimate child, was born on the 29th of March, 1791. The character of his mother was such as places her beyond suspicion of violation of the marriage vows; besides the time at which the birth of the pretended child was fixed was before her marriage.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 13.—In the Wharton case to-day a large number of witnesses testified to the excellent reputation of the prisoner. The counsel for the defence announced that the evidence on their part was closed.

Dr. Nathan R. Smith was called and sworn for the State. Has resided in Baltimore forty-three years, and practiced medicine for fifty-three years; He was for two years Professor in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Witness said he had heard read hypothetical cases, and according to his judgment the death of Ketchum ensued from non-natural causes. Death did not result from cerebro-spinal meningitis. Witness was familiar with the disease.

On his cross-examination Dr. Smith said he had seen cases of meningitis in Baltimore during the past year. They were not uncommon. In reply to a question as to the prescriptions of gelseminum and chloral for Gen. Ketchum by Dr. Williams on the day of his death, Dr. Smith said from what he had heard of the symptoms of the case, he regarded these remedies as depressing and inappropriate, and not such as he would have prescribed. He thought the patient was in a dying condition when these prescriptions were taken.

Dr. George W. Benson had heard of the hypothetical case, and in his judgment death had resulted from a non-natural cause, not from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Court adjourned.

GEORGIA.

Trouble Among the Negroes.

SAVANNAH, January 14.—A special to the *Herald* says the negroes of McIntosh county, headed by G. G. Campbell, a negro official, are in the most excited condition, and owing to their threatening attitude, the whites are arming and organizing for protection. The trouble with the negroes is apparently the act of the Legislature in appointing a white commissioner to take charge of Campbell's officials, books and papers.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Investigation.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Run on a Bank.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional Committee this morning received a note from an editor of the *Bulletin*, stating that he would have to be excused in testifying, as his information about the Custom House was received in professional confidence. He was excused.

An anonymous communication was received, setting forth that the writer, who had information of a telegram from ex-Collector Murphy to Secretary Robeson, relative to adding a member of Congress, and which he said would injure both of these gentlemen, and asking for pay; therefore the communication was thrown away.

Deputy Collector Clark testified that in some instances it was the custom to make seizures without any orders from the Custom House by subordinate officials. In 1869 it was arranged that no warrants should be issued without orders from the Collector. Subsequently this rule was violated, as in the case of Taylor, the informer, who received a quarter of the proceeds resulting from the investigation.

Deputy Collector Clark's testimony was continued. I know of cases where a large sum was demanded as a compromise and afterward a small sum accepted. Previous to Grinnell's administration cases were compromised without any legal affidavit, even where a merchant was guilty. The records of such are now in the Collector's office.

Senator Bayard—I move that these records be at once sent for.

Senator Howe—There is a statute prohibiting the publication of the informer's name; therefore I object.

Senator Bayard—Who told you so?

Howe—Mr. Jayne, Treasury agent, and Mr. Wakeman.

Bayard—I thought so.

Howe said he was not sure there was such a law.

With regard to the information respecting informers filed at the Collector's office, which Senator Casserly asked for, it was arranged, on Senator Howe intimating that there was possibly a law forbidding such disclosure, to hold over the order for such documents until Senator Howe has looked over the statute.

OPERATORS IN OIL.

For a number of weeks back numerous complaints have been made to the police from ladies who have had their dresses spoiled by kerosene thrown upon them while upon the streets. The officers have been endeavoring to discover the scoundrel, but until this evening they have been unsuccessful in various complaints of operations has been upon Broadway, although a few other instances of outrage have occurred upon other avenues. To-night the detectives stationed at the doors of the Olympic Theatre discovered a man named James Curtison, with a can of kerosene, throwing it upon the dresses of ladies as they were leaving that place of amusement. He was arrested and will be tried on Monday.

INJUNCTION VACATED.

Judge Barbour to-day vacated the injunction restraining the sale of the property of the New York Printing Company. Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced in the United States District Court against the company by the executors of the will of the late James B. Taylor, who owned a fifth interest in the company, and an order to show cause why the company should not be adjudicated a bankrupt was made to-day by Judge Blatchford, returnable on Saturday next.

THE TRIAL OF STOKES.

The *Times* says that there is an improbable rumor afloat to the effect that a number of lawyers who had been detained by the Erie Railroad, and who went to Albany last evening, with a view to make arrangements for passing a bill through the Legislature which shall, in some way, influence the selection of a jury who will be empaneled to try Stokes, and that already a quarter of millions of dollars have been placed in the hands of these lawyers to further the end in view.

OUR RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

A special from Washington says Gortschakoff's letter is regarded by high officers as a direct and open insult to the President and Secretary of State, and likely to lead to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Curtin, our Minister to Russia, is immediately ordered to demand his passports and the Russian Charge D'Affairs here supplied with his, in order that he may take his departure from the United States.

ELECTION ASSESSMENTS.

Daniel Sheanan, ex-Custom House Inspector, yesterday commenced suit against ex-Collector Murphy and Surveyor Cornell for $10,000 damages, which sum, he alleges, they illegally extorted from him as an assessment upon his salary. This is a test case, and if decided in favor of the plaintiff, about forty like suits will be brought. It appears that assessments upon officials in October last were general.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank was continued to-day, the amount paid out being as large as on the first days of the panic. The trustees claim that should every one of their 13,000 depositors withdraw their deposits, the bank would still have a surplus left of $100,000.

FISK—MANSFIELD.

It is stated that Orrie Wood, the woman who introduced Mrs. Mansfield to the late Mr. Fisk, asserts that the former will be indicted on testimony given by her to the effect that she heard Mrs. Mansfield declare that she was trying to make money out of Fisk.

CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

Charles O'Connor has signified his willingness to accept the bail offered for Connolly on their form of justification without further objection. Connolly will not, however, place himself within the power of arrest until the whole matter is closed.

TAMMANY SACHEMS.

It is not probable that the Tammany Sachems will take any action upon the mandamus of Judge Barnard until February next, when the elections to fill vacancies in the Sachems take place.

DISSOLUTION OF BANKS.

A formal judgement of dissolution was to-day entered in the Supreme Court against the Bowling Green and Guardian Savings banks.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES.

It is currently reported that the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer are investigating certain charges against Judge Geo. G. Barnard.

MAYOR HALL.

It is now stated that Mayor Hall has determined not to return to his office.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1872.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

Judge Barnard states to-day, in reply to questions, that the grand jury will to-morrow commence an investigation of the charges against him. He had been before the jury, and handed them a list of his enemies, about forty, and said to them: "If you find any charge substantiated, I resign at once." He could have made millions if he would have violated public duty. He had opportunities every day. An investigation would prove whether anybody had a right to assail him.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

The question should the principles of the International Society be encouraged by the American people, was debated at Cooper Institute last night, some speakers taking the part of the society, while others expressed the opinion that they would sooner see the working men swept out of existence than allied with the Internationals.

ORANGE LEADER.

It appears that Grand Master Johnston, who led the Orange procession on the 12th of July, was soon after appointed to a position in the Custom House by order of the President, and still holds the office.

G. A. R.

A political campaign is going on for the commandership of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State at the election next Wednesday. The candidates are General Woodford Conklin and General Barnum Ventonite.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth preached to-day in Steinway Hall.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Steamer Florida.

AN APOLOGY OR WAR.

Embezzlers Sentenced.

NEW ORLEANS AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1872.

EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED.

Samuel B. Kendig, convicted of the embezzlement of Government funds in 1868, while he was disbursing officer of the Patent Office, was to-day sentenced to confinement in jail for two years and to pay a fine of $14,000.

F. A. Maraden, late Treasury clerk, convicted of the embezzlement of Treasury funds, was sentenced to confinement in jail for one year and to pay a fine of $12,000.

AN APOLOGY OR WAR.

The sworn statements in the Florida case have been received at the Navy Department. They have been at once forwarded to the State Department. By order of the President a demand will be at once made, in a manner which will admit of no evasion, for an explanation, apology and full satisfaction. The attitude of this Government will be unyielding in the defence of the assailed honor of our flag. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the feeling which prevails, and has undoubtedly notified his Government that there is no evasion from either ample apology or war.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1872.

THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

The President continues to receive numerous telegrams from New Orleans, which, with those privately addressed to other parties, do not indicate an early termination of the political troubles. A resolution for the appointment of an investigation committee may be offered in the House of Representatives to-morrow. Some members of Congress express the opinion that a correct history of the troubles can not be obtained unless such committee conduct their proceedings in New Orleans, and even if these troubles should end before the committee could reach there the information officially obtained would be valuable in view of future legislation. It is known that President Grant is desirous of avoiding a declaration of martial law, and that it will not be resorted to except as an absolute necessity. He has privately said that it would be proper for Congress to take the initiative in measures looking towards pacification.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of highest barometer will probably on Monday extend from Louisiana to Georgia, with clear weather in the southern and Gulf States; cold northwest winds in the middle and eastern states during the night, followed by clear and warmer weather on Monday and south east wind and cloudy weather on Monday night; an area of low barometer extend eastward to Indiana and the lower lakes, with a rising temperature and cloudy weather on Monday afternoon; warm southerly wind with rain or snow prevail north of Michigan and Iowa. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

TARIFF REFORM.

The tariff reformers intend to continue presenting their petitions for tariff reform throughout the session, for another installment will be offered in the Senate to-morrow, including one over twenty feet long from Rochester, N. Y., headed by Judge Henry L. Selden. In all there are one hundred petitions, and the number of signers is about 1,300.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Against the Civil Service of the United States no just complaint can be made, either on the score of ability or efficiency. I do not hesitate to state upon the authority of gentlemen who have made personal examinations of the German and English Civil Service; that our civil officers excel in executive and administrative ability. We have never had anything either in peace or war, in that natural adaptability which produces the right thing at the proper time and place.

The only charge which can justly be urged against the service is that too many use their offices to accumulate private fortunes, either by direct dishonesty or by using them to make a correct estimate of the amount thus lost, it is necessary to eliminate the changes made for partisan effect only, and when this is done the actual amounts lost by defalcations and dishonesty will by no means be formidable as is supposed.

But admitting that the amount of dishonesty in all branches of the civil service should be reduced to the minimum, and that earnest efforts should be made to that effect, our statesmen and the people should study well the causes of said dis honesty, and the proper remedy.

Among the causes of dishonesty are—first, a general laxity of public sentiment that does not in any relation of life visit with sufficient reprobation the persons who have amassed wealth by dishonest means; secondly, the laxity of the action of our courts and juries that do not administer the law with sufficient certainty, holding out a reasonable prospect to every successful rascal to escape the penitentiary; thirdly, the insufficiency of the salaries paid to prominent and responsible officers, and the insecurity of official tenure.

It is now proposed to remedy this state of affairs by taking the appointing power out of the hands of the President and the heads of departments, to whom the Constitution and the laws have assigned it, and placing it in the hands of examining boards composed of inferior officers. We doubt exceedingly whether an examination of these officials, based upon technical or book knowledge, as it necessarily must be, would give us a higher standard of ability or efficiency, but that they would not be able to infuse a higher degree of integrity and responsibility is certain.

In these circumstances the labors of the Civil Service Commission may be considered as misdirected, and the President, who only adopted their report provisionally, will no doubt alter it to suit the exigencies of the case.

There is no doubt but that the President and all the Republican statesmen are desirous to establish an immovable Civil Service, but the clamor of the Democracy cannot induce them either to commit political suicide or to make the services worse by trying exotic experiments.

SOUTHERN EDITORS MOVING.

The annual meeting of the Southern Republican Press Association last evening was quite a success, and was represented through a large number of leading editors of the South. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows, viz: President, L. C. Carpenter, S. C.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Grady, D. C.; Vice Presidents, Arthur Bingham, Ala., W. J. Patton, R. M. Kelley, Ky.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Murphy, W. Va.; Executive Committee, Arthur Bingham, Ala., Edward Daniel, Va., W. L. Scruggs, Ga., G. W. Nason, N. C., and J. M. Morris, D. C., upon whose action will depend much of the efficiency of the Southern press during the year.

A constitution and by laws were adopted and a congratulation was appointed to visit the President and present to him the result of the deliberations of the Association, which was done to the satisfaction of all concerned—President Carpenter introducing the delegation, and a cordial reception and lengthy interview being accorded them.

The delegation was also invited to confer with the National Republican Executive Committe during its session to-day upon matters concerning the political situation of the South and of the Southern Press. The Executive Committee paid their respects also to Secretary Boutwell to-day by whom they were courteously received and their suggestions cheerfully noted for future action.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTENTION.

The Ebbitt House was filled to-day with delegations from various parts of the country solicitous of obtaining the Convention to be held at their respective localities, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis. These, together with numerous members of the National Republican Executive Committee crowded the hotel before and after the session of the Committee, which fixed June 5th as the time, and Philadelphia as the place for holding the Convention. Great interest was manifested during the sessions of the committee and the delegations had sessions in different rooms. Good humor prevailed and the opposition to different places was all of a courteous character. Other business of importance was transacted regarding the welfare of the Republican party.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The woman suffragists are now here in a fever heat of agitation for revolution by upheaving the present form of Government, and adopting a new constitution. This is the Victoria Woodhull inspiration. Dr. Mary E. Walker was frightened out of her propriety—not her pants—by such doctrines and claims that woman is a citizen under the old constitution. She evidently objects to other women wearing the breeches as well as herself, but fails not to denounce both political parties for refusing women the ballot.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

The author of the well known strictures on Carl Schurz's course in Wisconsin, which were copied into the New York *Times* and brought down upon that paper the flaming wrath of that august expounder, called to-day on the President upon business, when he was closely interrogated by his Excellency as to his authority for such statements. He came out of the cross-examination with credit, and there is no doubt that the statements are substantially true, despite the rash denial of our new born saint of the Senate. With all his squirming he will find that stirring up filth and personalities and making wholesale charges upon honest men sometimes results in tracking the traducer into his devious ways and recalling unpleasant personal recollections of his own history.

AGATE.

NEBRASKA.

Alexis Buffalo Hunt.

NORTH PLATTE, NEB., January 13.—The Grand Duke and party arrived this morning at 7 o'clock. They took breakfast on the cars. Five ambulances and a light wagon for baggage, and also a carriage for the Duke, met the party, and then started immediately for their camp. The permanent camp for the buffalo hunt is on Red Willow Creek, about fifty miles southwest of the post. The camp consists of two hospital tents, ten wall tents and a tent for servants and soldiers. Three of the wall tents are floored, the latter carpeted. A box stove and Sibley stoves are provided for the hospital and wall tents. An extensive culinary outfit is also taken along, with ten thousand rations each of flour, sugar and coffee, and one thousand pounds of tobacco for the Indians. Company B, Second Cavalry, under command of Captain Eagar, is at the camp. They went out several days ago, and have everything in the best shape possible. Company E, Second Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Stevens, acts as escort to the royal party to camp. The latter is in charge of merchandise, an opportunity to hold Fisk in his power. Stokes now gathered together all the notes, telegrams, scraps or cards and every word which Fisk had written to Josephine Mansfield. He even gathered scraps on cards which Fisk had written to this woman while sitting in the parlor waiting for her to come down, and then made out a claim for two hundred thousand dollars against Fisk. With this claim he sent copies of Fisk's letters to Josie. He said unless the claim was paid the letters would be published to the world. This demand for $200,000 was made through Delmonico, Josephine's landlord, Mr. Beach declining to be connected with the matter. These are the letters which caused Fisk to get out the injunction to prevent their publication. They are extraordinary letters, but such letters as a man would write to a woman he loved, and whose infatuation he had resolved to cast off.

Revelations about Erie or Tammany appear in those published by the *Herald*, which are said to be all the correspondence now in existence. The following is the only letter which has any allusion to parties connected with Erie or Tammany:

Erie Railway Company, Treasurer's Office, N. Y., 1870.—Receiving Desk, $500, W. H. B. Erie Railway Company, Treasurer's Office, Nov. 19, 1870.—Receiving Desk, $500, Wm. H. B. Please acknowledge receipt. James.

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LOVE LETTERS.

James and Josie!

"A SNAKE IN THE GRASS!"

"The Storm is Over!"

NEW YORK, January 14, 1872.

FISK-MANSFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Herald* publishes the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence. It says Fisk and Stokes first met in the summer of 1869. The latter was comparatively poor. A year before Fisk was introduced to Miss Mansfield at her own request, at the residence of Anna Wood, Thirty-fourth street; she was poor and told Wood she had not a decent article of clothing. Fisk took a fancy to her, and she became his mistress. The intimacy ripened into strong affection on his side. At this juncture Fisk and Stokes became intimate. An oil refinery belonging to the latter's mother was put in working order at Fisk's expense, and a company was formed. Stokes was at first made treasurer of the company, but having drawn out over thirty-two thousand dollars in the course of four months, the company was reorganized and he was appointed secretary of the new corporation. From the new company he drew out over thirty-seven thousand dollars in the course of six months, and on January 6th, 1871, he collected in one day $27,000 of the company's money, no part of which Fisk claimed was due him, and put it in his pocket, telling some of his friends that he had got $27,000 of Fisk's money, and meant to keep it. For this he was arrested in a manner hereinafter stated, but upon his discharge from arrest a compromise was entered into by which he was allowed to keep what money was in his possession, and was paid $15,000 more for himself and $6,000 for his mother in order to induce him to sell out his interest and retire from the company. In one way with another Stokes managed to leave the company with $130,000 more money than he had when he went into it, all of which he derived directly from his relations with Fisk. Stokes in the meantime had been introduced to Mansfield, at whose house he spent days and nights. Fisk grew jealous and Stokes swore he had no cause, but Fisk was not satisfied, and sought to break his connection with the woman, even though he did love her. He wrote a farewell letter to Josie, and then she would write a sweet reply, and then Fisk would repent and send her a present of a sum of money. While she was "thick" with Stokes, Fisk was all the time sending her money. Soon Fisk wrote a parting letter to Josie, and told her that she must look to Stokes for her support. This made Josie mad. She showed all of Fisk's letters to Stokes. Stokes saw at once that these letters were not letters which a married man should write to a woman other than his wife. He saw that there were personal matters that a man would write only to the woman whom he loved. He saw in them a source of merchandise, an opportunity to hold Fisk in his power. Stokes now gathered together all the notes, telegrams, scraps or cards and every word which Fisk had written to Josephine Mansfield. He even gathered scraps on cards which Fisk had written to this woman while sitting in the parlor waiting for her to come down, and then made out a claim for two hundred thousand dollars against Fisk. With this claim he sent copies of Fisk's letters to Josie. He said unless the claim was paid the letters would be published to the world. This demand for $200,000 was made through Delmonico, Josephine's landlord, Mr. Beach declining to be connected with the matter. These are the letters which caused Fisk to get out the injunction to prevent their publication. They are extraordinary letters, but such letters as a man would write to a woman he loved, and whose infatuation he had resolved to cast off.

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ST. LOUIS.

A Fiend Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—John Slaughter, who plead guilty in the Criminal Court a day or two ago to committing a rape on his step-daughter, a girl under fifteen years of age, was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary by Judge Primm. Slaughter and his family recently came from Tennessee. They were traveling westward, and when a few miles from this city, he forced the girl into the brush by the roadside, and after beating her with a heavy whip outraged her.

ALEXIS.

The steamer Great Republic, which is to convey Grand Duke Alexis and suite to New Orleans, will undergo some changes for the occasion. Two of her largest staterooms will be fitted up in fine, newly carpeted and furnished with splendid chamber furniture. Billiard tables will be set up in the rear of the cabin and other arrangements will be made to break the monotony of a steamboat trip. None but the officers of the boat will be allowed aboard on the passage, and especially will all newspaper reporters be excluded, a special agreement having been made to this effect. The terms of the charter are twelve hundred dollars per day if the boat carries freight, and fifteen hundred if only does not. This includes table fare, wine, &c. The party will probably remain one day at Memphis and make stoppages of some hours at Vicksburg and other points on the river.

FRANKLIN.

Fire.

TITUSVILLE, January 14, 9 P. M.—A fire broke out in Franklin, Pa., this evening at seven o'clock, in the millinery store of Mrs. McKenzie, on Liberty street, and spread to the adjoining building, occupied by W. A. Cooper as a grocery store. Both buildings are so badly damaged as to render them worthless. The loss is not ascertained. Mr. Cooper is insured on his stock to the amount of $4,000 in the Union of San Francisco and Fire Fund. Mrs. McKenzie is insured on her stock $1,500 in the Germania of New York and Lancaster of Lancaster, Pa. The buildings belonged to Mrs. James Bredin, and were insured for $4,000 in Pittsburgh companies. The fire is at this time under control.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—Mrs. Laura Fair, having drawn her funds out of the bank and transferred them to other parties, in order to defeat her attorney and Dr. Track, her medical counsel, in an attempt to attach them for their claims, is now unable to make her mother, Mrs. Lane, return $16,000 thus entrusted to her. The latter peremptorily refuses to disgorge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Henry Bell Mitchell, an Indian boy fourteen years old, was convicted of robbing a stage in Soroma county. The robbery was committed by the boy at one o'clock in the night, armed only with a fence picket.

CHICAGO.

New Liquor Law.

CHICAGO, January 13.—A bill has passed both Houses of the Illinois Legislature which makes a radical change in regulating the sales of liquor in the State. It enacts that no intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be sold in Illinois without a license, and no license shall issue unless the party applying therefor shall give a bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, with two freehold sureties, conditioned that they shall pay all damages to any person in person or property by reason of selling liquor under said license, the penalty to be received in the name of the State for the use of any person injured by liquor sold by such licensed persons.

MAINE.

Powder Explosion.

ROCKLAND, Me., January 13.—The powder house at a granite quarry, near Cedar Point, Vinal Haven, containing thirty-two kegs of powder, was accidentally blown up late yesterday afternoon, killing Bryan, one of the quarrymen, and probably fatally wounding Austin Mink, overseer of the quarry, besides seriously injuring three others.

During last night a deliberate but unsuccessful attempt was made to explode one hundred kegs of powder stored near Blackington's Corner, Rockland, Maine. A stolen keg of powder was placed near the magazine and fired, but failed to burst the magazine doors.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—HOUSE No. 150 Sidwell STREET, containing Seven Rooms, Kitchen, and Bath room, Boston Range. Possession given immediately. Enquire of JAMES GODFREY, No. 7 West Ohio st., Allegheny city, Pa. Ja13:86

TO-LET.—OFFICES.—Two, one each on first and second floor of 80 Water street and 98 First avenue. Rent $300 and $300. Ja13 I. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TO-LET.—A Two Story BRICK HOUSE of 6 Rooms, Kitchen, Bath Room and Finished Attic; Gas and Water; good yard; all in first-class order, at 44 Palo Alto street, Allegheny City, and one-half square from Park and Pleasant Valley street cars. Possession given any time after February 1st. Enquire at House or 48 Sixth street (late St. Clair). Ja 2:80

TO-LET.—One of the Most Desirable residences in the city will be rented at a low figure to parties who will take good care of the house. Possession given April 1st. Address, with real name, R. W., GAZETTE office.

TO LET—A Two Story Brick House of six rooms, bath room and finished attic, water and gas, all in first-class order. No. 44 Palo Alto street, Allegheny city, half a square from

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 108¼@109.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Harrisburg on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at four o'clock.

WE RETURN our thanks to our friends in the Republican caucus of Councilmen, for the honor conferred by a re-nomination as City Printer. In the future, as in the past, we shall endeavor to dicharge our whole duty, and prove worthy of their continued friendship and confidence.

AFTER the Russian Government signified its willingness to withdraw, from this country, its offensive Minister, Catacazy, the matter should have been allowed by Mr. Fish to drop, until the man was fairly out of the country. Continued discourtesy shown him, after notification that he would be recalled, has caused a feeling of chilliness to grow up between the Russian Secretary and our own, which it is hoped will thaw out, without giving either nation further trouble. Dignity is proper at all times, but haughtiness, never; and the latest exhibition of the latter, if it shall in anywise tend to disturb the cordial relations existing between Russia and ourselves, will be universally regretted by the people of both nations.

THE community will regret to learn of the death of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., which took place on Saturday last, after a long illness. Deceased had been for eleven years the pastor of the Second U. P. Church in Allegheny. During the war he organized and commanded the 123d Pennsylvania Regiment of nine months' troops, and proved a brave and competent soldier. He was in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by his congregation. His death will be mourned by a large circle of loving friends, and will cause a void which few will be able to fill. He was an accomplished orator and a thorough scholar, a friend to the poor and humble, and altogether a man whose loss the whole community will feel.

THE new civil service rules are having a rigid enforcement at Washington, and defects are being discovered almost daily. It is hardly possible that a perfectly smooth running system adapted to the ponderous machinery of the Government, can be organized by the brain of man without first being tested by actual experiment. The result of our first attempt at reforming the civil service, although the work of some of the clearest minds of the land, may yet prove a failure; but it is hoped that the experimental trial of the new rules may develop something really practicable and beneficial to the country. We confess that we are so one what skeptical of any good result, as we cannot conceive of any better recommendation than that furnished by prominent citizens, through the members of Congress. Of course this system has been abused, and so will any new one be, for it is hardly possible to organize any theory of methods that cannot in some way be circumvented by skillful persons, after long practice. It is said that a coach and four can be driven through the most stringent legislative enactment, and we doubt if civil service rules are more impervious.

PARTY TACTICS.

Democracy in this State appears to be woefully ruffled, because one of its members—Randall, of Schuykill, thought proper to cast his vote for Clerk of the Senate, thus completing the organization of that body, and putting an end to the dead lock which had existed. There was no bargain made, no understanding had, no promises of future rewards asked for, or offered, and Mr. Randall acted solely on his own counsel, and did his duty as he understood it. The act of magnanimity was wholly unlooked for by the Republican members, and they took occasion in their places to so state; the Democrats appeared to be fully as much surprised, and vented their angry spite on Mr. Randall by sundry and divers frowns of anger. It was but simple courtesy on the part of the Republican members, to quietly agree to the subsequent proposition of Mr. Randall, viz: that the Democratic subordinate officers of the Senate should continue to hold their positions until ousted by the majority, which could only be, after the seat of the late Senator Connell should be filled by a newly elected Republican Senator.

We cannot, for the life of us, see what right Democracy has to complain of this proceeding. The Senate had assembled day after day, and wasted the time, by fruitless efforts to elect a clerk, after Mr. Buckalew, by casting his vote for a Republican, had permitted the election of a Speaker. Nothing was more certain than at the end of a month, after Mr. Connell's seat had been filled, the organization would belong to the Republican members; and we think it an exhibition of rare prudence, and political sagacity, that Mr. Randall should succeed in making a virtue out of pure necessity, and thus establish a precedent, which may be referred to, in the interest of Democracy, hereafter.

We are willing to accord to Mr. Randall this expression of our approval, and congratulate him that he proved himself able to rise above the narrow restrictions of party punctilio, and do his duty as a sworn representative of the people. In doing this, he did not injure his party, one iota, nor prove recreant to his honor, or his promise; on the contrary, he did himself and his party credit.

THIMBLERIGGING.

Consistency is a jewel said to be seldom found among the effects of the political economist, the juggler, and the politician. The frequent somersets, made by some journalists that we have just now in our mind, would seem to indicate that they might be properly classed among those who scorn at all times any attempts at consistency. We had begun to write on this subject, when glancing over our city cotemporaries, we were struck with the force and appropriateness of the following, which appears in our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, in its issue of Saturday:

> Our friend the *Commercial* is up to "ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain." It rather hankers after the flesh pots of patronage, now that it has returned to the fold again. It is not content to wait till its services in the new sphere it has entered shall give it a claim to patronage; it wants recognition and cash at once. To this end, it is log rolling a bill through the Legislature to secure the appointment of *three* English official papers for Allegheny county. Of course all tiffs is in order that it may have the honor to bring up the tail of the official delegation. Yet how short the time since it was blatant for retrenchment and economy! "Reduction of expenses" was the motto. With this change of front, it will not surprise us if our good friend goes back on its city record, and becomes a candidate for the position of official paper. What a comment on original virtue! And what a misfortune if, after all, it should miss both county and city patronage—which seems very probable just now.
>
> We suppose the allusions to the past record of the *Commercial*, made by the *Dispatch*, refer to the recent period when that "dignified and high toned journal" was engaged in a fierce crusade against organs, politicians, extravagance, rings, corruptions, and "all that sort of thing." We find in looking over our brimstone cotemporary, the following:
>
> "If, as the Pittsburgh GAZETTE alleges, "one of our Representatives at Harrisburg intends introducing at an early day a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to appoint three English newspapers to do the official advertising of the county, instead of two, as the law now stands," we trust the project will end just with the beginning."
>
> Now, that is perfectly plain. The *Commercial* is opposed to creating a third English county official paper; therefore it may be supposed that the bill which it, through its immediate attorneys and friends, sent recently to Harrisburg, will be returned, and not passed.
>
> Mind; we do not say that the *Commercial* people knew anything of this bill, or that other, which was intended to be slipped through the City Councils, in its interest. We make no such statement, because first, we do not know, and second, it does'nt matter much, as people will make up their minds any way about such things. It does appear a little strange, however, that almost everybody else in the city except the editor of the *Commercial*, should know that a movement was on foot to create *that paper* an official organ. It also looks queer to find a certain attorney, and others, asking the County Commissioners to withhold their decision on the question of which papers should be the county printers, "until a little bill could be put through at Harrisburg, authorizing the election of *three English papers, instead of two, as at present*," and all the time the virtuous and dignified quondam champion of Reform know nothing whatever about it.

WE commend the following sensible remarks, clipped from the Montreal *Daily News*, to the thoughtful attention of our readers. England's colonies do not appear to sanction the policy which tends to build up English manufacturers, at the expense of their own. We find that Canada follows the lead of Australia, and calls lustily for a protective tariff, in order to furnish employment for its surplus population, and a market thereby for its agricultural products. English free trade is losing ground, even upon the soil of its colonies.—ED. GAZETTE.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

No statesmen in the Dominion seriously advocate free trade, because a closer study of the subject convinces them that absolute free trade would involve direct taxation. There was a time in our history when our duties were but two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. Then we were free from debt, and at liberty to declare any commercial policy we pleased. Now we have a hundred millions hanging over our heads, and before we get through with our Pacific and our inter-colonial railways, enlarge our Welland, deepen our ship channel to Quebec, and construct the Baie Verte canal, we shall owe something like two hundred millions. Our expenditures, consequent on a multiplication of governments, have augmented rapidly. Hence we cannot dream of free trade without direct taxation. We have qualified free traders and protectionists; this one asks a revenue, the other a protective tariff. And the Ottawa Parliament reflecting diversified opinions, flatters and amuses both by legislation, which each accepts as a concession. This session may finally determine our commercial policy. We have reached that stage of development and independence, that we are entitled to consider our own interests. The free trade journals of England warn us that we are inviting future disasters, unless we buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets, that our duty is to confine ourselves to growing and shipping raw products to Great Britain, receiving in return the cheap products, of home factories. Nevertheless, whenever the English-speaking race have established themselves as colonists, and grown up into powerful communities, they have, as if instinctively, repudiated free trade doctrines, and assiduously set to work to manufacture for themselves. The different governments established in Australia affirm the principle of protection, though differing in degree. India is voiceless. The West Indies, chiefly inhabited by black dreamers, is satisfied with the abundance of the tropics. New Zealand already meditates protective tariff, and we in the Dominion have one, though the name be disguised. If we look across the lines we see our neighbors calling into life every form of industry, and resolved not only to free themselves from dependence on the factories of Europe, but anxious to enter the Eastern markets. The celebrated French treaty, on which Mr. Cobden built his fame, has fallen into discredit, and M. Thiers does not conceal his antipathy to its renewal. We have abundance of capital, as the huge deposits in government and chartered banks testify, and we have unlimited stores of water power, which console us for our scarcity of coal. Our chief complaint is that our consumers are limited, though that disadvantage each year diminishes. We need a settled and permanent commercial policy, a reasonably protective tariff with a guarantee that it shall endure for a dozen years, then we can embark our fortunes with confidence in every form of industry suited to the Dominion. *We ought not to import any article that we can manufacture here under a moderate tariff.* It would be absurd to grow pine apples as an article of commerce; but *we should not allow our iron ore to be quarried here, shipped to Pittsburgh, and brought back as manufactured iron.* Railways we must possess, otherwise we shall be as disabled as a one armed man; but when the lines now projected have been constructed, then our cheap labor and valuable water powers will come into play. We shall then build up factories at every waterfall within reach of agriculturists, and *the rewards awaiting farming will stimulate production. The lack of home industry drives our youth abroad.* Let us reverse the current by a national policy, we care not by what name the tariff be known.

A REAL CHARITY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is true charity to help the needy to help themselves—to guide the erring into the the way of virtue and encourage them therein. Are there not benevolent Christian ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny who will undertake to do this in the interest of persons discharged from the Claremont work house? I will state briefly what is needed.

A portion of the *female prisoners* who are discharged from this institution have been guilty of no particular crime. They were committed on account of *intemperance*. They are good house servants, and would do well if they could but have the opportunity to serve in that capacity in respectable families. It is desirable to place such persons in such families for obvious reasons.

I have found that, in a majority of instances where I have succeeded, through my personal influence as chaplain of the institution, in placing them thus, that they have done well—given entire satisfaction.

The difficulty to be overcome is to get them so placed on leaving the institution.

Persons for the most part, appear to be afraid to employ them, and they wander around seeking employment, and meeting with coldness and rebuffs, until they become discouraged and soured; and then fall back into the old vicious habit of drinking—mixing with a class of associates, whose very sympathy only serves to drag them down; and the story is soon told, after that. *They are returned again to the institution under a heavier penalty than before.* In the work house, they have opportunity for reflection; and every possible influence is exerted for their reformation. Their antecedent history becomes known, and the cause, (or causes) of their commitment, in each case to the work house.

Now, if among those who are leaving that Institution constantly, there are persons who are deemed worthy to be employed as *household servants* in good families, and who receive the endorsement of *the matron* of the Institution, (*Mrs. Wallace*), and also of the chaplain to that end, if *they* could readily find employment and encouragement there—*that* would be a real charity. In very many cases it would *save* them from further degradation. With very many the time when they first leave the Institution to go out to the world is *the* most critical period, morally speaking, in their whole lives; and yet at that particular time they receive generally the least sympathy and encouragement from respectable sources.

Of course it is only of a certain number, perhaps I ought to say, a select few of whom these things are said. There is another class, concerning whom there seems to be but little, if any hope of their reformation.

They ought not to be at large at all. If there was an institution in which they could be legitimately confined, under good moral *discipline*, and only be permitted to enjoy freedom as they use it worthily, *that* would doubtless be the best thing *for them*. But between these persons and the class of whom I am speaking there is a wide and marked difference.

And I wish again to inquire if there are not benevolent ladies who will undertake, as a labor of love, to care for these souls in the manner indicated? The plan I would suggest is for a committee to be organized, to whom persons may be consigned on leaving the institution, or who shall take them from the institution, whose influence in the community shall be sufficient to commend them to the confidence of respectable families? It will not be attended with any expense; and such a service I am confident will do great good. There is a good demand for good house-servants; and if persons could feel assured that they are not suffering an imposition in employing these persons there would be no difficulty. But as the matter now stands it is well nigh impossible for these women to obtain places *in such families*, even by the most strenuous exertions. In the few instances where I have personally succeed to do it the success has been such as to give the greatest encouragment.

Any person who may wish to communicate in reference to the enterprize, or who may desire to obtain servants will please to address either the matron of the Institution at Claremont, Mrs. Wallace, or myself at Wilkins Post office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The difficulties in the way of *reformation* are far greater on the part of *female inmates* of the institution than in the case of those of the opposite sex, for obvious reasons, and I think it will be plain enough to any intelligent mind that something should be definitely and decisively done for them in the premises.

WM. A. FULLER, Chaplain.
WILKINS P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 11, 1872.

An American Canal Boat.

The following is said to be an extract from a private letter written by Charles Dickens during his first visit to America:

"And now I come to the canal boat. Bless your heart and soul, my dear fellow, if you could only see us on board the canal boat! Let me think, for a moment, at what time of day or night, I should best like you to see us. In the morning? Between 5 and 6 in the morning, shall I say? Well! you would like to see me, standing on the deck, fishing the dirty water out of the canal with a tin ladle chained to the boat by a long chain, pouring the same into a tin basin, (also chained in like manner,) and scrubbing my face with the jack towel. At night, shall I say? I don't know that you would like to look into the cabin at night, only to see me lying on a temporary shelf exactly the width of this sheet of paper when it's open, if measured it this morning; with one man above me, and another below; and, in all, eight-and-twenty in a low cabin, which you can't stand upright in with your hat on. I don't think you would like to look in at breakfast time either, for then these shelves have only just been taken down and put away, and the atmosphere of the place is, as you may suppose, by no means fresh; though there are upon the table tea and coffee, and bread and butter, and salmon, and shad, and liver, and steak, and potatoes, and pickles, and ham, and pudding, and sausages; and three-and-thirty people sitting round it, eating and drinking; and savory bottles of gin, and whisky, and brandy, and rum, in the bar hard by; and seven-and-twenty out of the eight-and-twenty men, in foul linen, with yellow streams from half-chewed tobacco trickling down their chins. Perhaps the best time for you to take a peep would be the present—11 o'clock in the forenoon—when the barber is at his shaving, and the gentlemen are lounging about the stove waiting for their turns, and not more than seventeen are spitting in concert, and two or three are walking overhead (lying down on the luggage every time the man at the helm calls "Bridge!") and I am writing this in the ladies' cabin, which is a part of the gentlemen's, and only screened off by a red curtain. Indeed, it exactly resembles the dwarf's private apartment in a caravan at a fair; and the gentlemen generally, represent the spectators at a penny a head. The place is just as clean and just as large as that caravan you and I were in at Greenwich Fair last year. Outside, it is exactly like any canal boat you have seen near the Regent's Park, or elsewhere.

You can never conceive what the hawking and spitting is, the whole night through. Last night was the worst. Upon my honor and word I was obliged, this morning, to lay my fur coat on the deck, and wipe the half dried flakes of spittle from it with my handkerchief; and the only surprise seemed to be that I considered it necessary to do so. When I turned in last night I put it on a stool beside me, and there it lay, under a crossfire from five men—three opposite, one above and one below. I make no complaint and show no disgust. I am looked upon as highly facetious at night, for I crack jokes with every one near me until we fall asleep. I am considered very hardy in the morning, for I run up, bare-necked, and plunge my head into the half-frozen water, by half past five o'clock. I am respected for my activity, inasmuch as I jump from the boat to the towing path, and walk five or six miles before breakfast, keeping up with the horses all the time. In a word, they are quite astonished to find a sedentary Englishman roughing it so well, and taking so much exercise; and question me very much on that head. The greater part of the men will sit and shiver round the stove all day, rather than put one foot before the other. As to having a window open, that is not to be thought of."

The Great Detention.

From an article in the New York *Times* on "The Pacific Railroads in the Winter" we take the following:

Most of the delay occurred between Percy and Cheyenne. The distance between these points is only one hundred and fifty miles, but almost two weeks were taken in traversing it. It appears that the heavy snow storm which began about December 20 was the occasion of this remarkable delay, the drifts having packed so heavily in the cuts and gullies along the route as to make passage impossible. The average depth of the snow, did not, we are told, exceed twelve inches. It was, however, extremely fine, light, and dry, and easily blown from place to place. The fall of snow was succeeded by tremendous gales which swept the plains in every direction. Hence the ravines and excavations along the line of railroad naturally became choked up. The engines could make no impression on this frail though potent obstable. Even the snow plows, of which there seems to have been an insufficient number, were only partly successful. They often ran of the track, and even when they did their work and a train got by, in a very short time the rails would be again impassible. Between Ogden and Cheyenne it is stated that two thousand laborers, many of them Chinese, have been kept steadily at work to clear the track; yet with snow plows, spades and all, the detention has exceeded by a fortnight the regulation time.

Some of the experiences of the snowed-up passengers were novel, rather than agreeable. Happily, in no instance did coal, or wood and water give out; of these there was always abundance. But as regards food, matters were different. No one actually starved to death, but many must have been uncomfortably near it. It is hard to make five days' supply eke out to twenty, and this, with most of the passengers, was just the problem that had to be solved.

* * * * * *

Some unfortunates who, either from motives of economy, or because they could not be otherwise served, had no berths in the sleeping cars, had to pass all the nights for three weeks in day cars. The discomfort of this added to the deprivation of food may be easily imagined. Yet there seems to have been little sickness and much hilarity. Whist parties were got up, and the time was enlivened by song and story-telling. The festivities reached their climax at Percy, where two balls were held in the back part of a grocery store. The music was furnished by "a guitar, a mouth harmonicon and a fine-tooth comb;" and, on the authority of a Chicago journal, we are glad to know that "the pleasure was exquisite," and that the "programme," which consisted of round and fancy dances, was protracted until a late hour.

The company, thus forced for so long a time upon each others' society, was of an amusingly diversified character. There were United States Senators, three Japanese Princes, a Russian Count, several United States Army officers, an English Consul, Mrs. Young, Anthony, well known in New York, and distinguished clergymen of various denominations. Then there were business men, in feverish haste to get to their engagements East, several bridal parties, grievously troubled by the delay; Californians, going to their friends to pass Christmas and New Year's, who had not done the like since the "early days," and the usual array of wondering and fretting children.

* * * * * *

THE Private Coachman's ball in New York on Wednesday was a success. Hundreds of gentlemen of that profession were in attendance with ladies of their acquaintances and a neat sum was added to the treasury of the Private Coachmen's Benevolent Society.

ROME.

An Attempt to Reconcile the Pope and the King.

Rome (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I am in a position to furnish you with authentic details of the attempts made by the Emperor of Brazil to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy. In the first interview which took place between the Pope and the Emperor the latter spoke long, warmly and eloquently on the necessity of a reconciliation. The Pope, after listening very attentively to him, said that he was very much surprised to hear such language used to him by the Emperor of Brazil. "I am for the nonce," replied the Emperor, "only Don Pedro D'Alcantara, who address your Holiness." "Very well, my dear Don Pedro D'Alcantara," said the Pope, "people say you are a philosopher, and I believe it. Consult your books and when you find in any one of them that the day unites itself with the night bring the work to me, and I shall have a precedent for the reconciliation you advocate. To the Empress the Pope make himself still more disagreeable, and spoke to her sarcastically of her having acted as cicerone to her husband over the Royal Palaces at Naples, she being the daughter of King Francis I, of the Two Sicilies. "Verily," said His Holiness, "the Emperor could have discovered no one better qualified than you, Madam, to do him the honors of the palace of your ancestors." The Empress was very much hurt at this, and did not visit the Pope again even to take leave of him. But the Emperor returned to see him immediately before his departure, and commenced once more on the subject of reconciliation, and even went so far as to say that he would bring Victor Emmanuel secretly to the Vatican. "I will get him to come here in a cab," he said "and no one will know anything about it." The Pope was much irritated at this, and parted very coldly with the Emperor. What is most original about this affair is that the King of Italy had never authorized Don Pedro to negotiate an interview between him and the Holy Father, much less to drive with him in a cab to the Vatican. The Emperor of Brazil acted throughout *propria motu*.

Jonh Adams' Jealousy of Washington--Original Letter.

[From the Philadelphia Legal Gazette.]

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, among its late most valuable acquisitions, has become the owner of a series of original letters of both Adamses, John and John Quincy. They will, we presume in due time be published. Of one of them we have taken a copy. It is a letter to a particular friend, who had writen to old Mr. Adams in July, 1806, paying him very high compliments, and, as we infer from the endorsement on one of the letters, referring to a letter from General Washington to Adams, dated in the critical season of 1798, in which Washington writes thus:

MOUNT VERNON, July 13, 1798.

Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration—they ought to inspire universal confidence.

Old John Adams broke forth as follows, in reply to his friend who had thus alluded to Washington:

QUINCY, August 22, 1806.

DEAR SIR: In your letter of the 7th of July, you flatter me with very high eulogies, and complete the climax of them with the opinion of Washington. For the future, I pray you to spare yourself the trouble of quoting that great authority in my favor. Although no man has a more settled opinion of his integrity and virtues than myself, I nevertheless desire that my life, actions and administration, may be condemned to everlasting oblivion, *and I will add infamy*, if they cannot be defended by their own intrinsic merit, and without the aid of Mr. Washington's judgment. The Federalists, as they are called by themselves and by their enemies, have done themselves and their country incalculable injury, by making Washington their military, political, religious, and even moral pope, and ascribing everything to him. Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Jay, and several others have been much more essential characters to America than Washington. Another character, almost forgotton, of more importance than any of them all, was James Otis. It is to stand against eternal justice to give to one, as these people do, the merits of so many. It is an effectual extinguisher of all patriotism and public virtue, and throwing the nation wholly into the hands of intrigue. You lament the growth of corruption, very justly, but there is none more poisonous than the eternal puffing and trumpeting of Washington and Franklin, and the incessant abuse of the real Fathers of their country.

A "Snake" Photograph.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* tells the following: A gentleman, a physician, resident near the Warm Springs, but now on a visit to this city, tells a remarkable snake story. All snake stories are remarkable, I know, but this one is conspicuously so, because it is told by a truthful person, who is in the habit of gathering information, rather from observation than the exaggerated rehearsal of others. The doctor was recently sent for to see a lady of his neighborhood who had been bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake. When he reached the patient he found that her friend, adopting an old Indian remedy which had come down to this generation with the legendary lore of the neighborhood, had bound the wound, already much swollen and inflamed, with several folds of the inner lining (liber) of the bark of the sycamore tree. Willing to await the result of this experiment, and seeing, really, no chance for the application of a better and more orthodox remedy, our doctor allowed the lady to keep the bandage on, and in a few hours she was relieved from the pain and effects of the poison too, as she declared. Then it was removed. The wound presented a most favorable appearance, and the cure was soon pronounced complete. Now the most astonishing part remains to be told. On unfolding the bandage I have referred to, the exact outlines, the very photograph, yea, the perfect picture of the snake coiled ready for the spring, was found impressed upon it. So perfect was the likeness, that if one had seen the bark bandage lying open on the road side he would have thought that a "rattler" had coiled upon it for one of his dreadful springs. The doctor saw this with his own eyes, and the remedy has been applied in similar cases in that section of the country, with as happy effects. Now, wonderful as this story may appear, as I said before, there is every reason in the world for regarding it as true.

Boys and Pumpkin Pies.

What John said was, that he didn't care much for pumpkin pie; but that was after he had eaten a whole one. It seemed to him that mince would be better. The feeling of a boy toward pumpkin pie has never been properly considered. There is an air of festivity about its approach in the fall. The boy is willing to help pare and cut up the pumpkin, and he watches with greatest interest the stirring up process and the pouring into the scalloped crust. When the sweet savor of the baking reaches his nostrils, he is filled with the most delightful anticipations. Why should he not be? He knows that for months to come the buttery will contain golden treasures, and that it will require only a slight ingenuity to get at them. The fact is, the boy is as good in the buttery as in any part of farming. His elders say that the boy is always hungry, but that is a very coarse way to put it. He has only recently come into a world that is full of good things to eat, and there is on the whole, a very short time in which to eat them; at least, he is told, among the first informations he receives, that life is short. Life being brief, and pie and the like fleeting, he very soon decides upon an active campaign. It may be an old story to you, who have been eating for forty or fifty years, but it is different with a beginner. He takes the thick and thin as it comes, as in pie, for instance. Some people do make them very thin. I knew a place where they were no thicker than the poor man's plaster; they were spread so thin on the crust that they were better fitted to draw out hunger than to satisfy it. They used to be made up by the great oven full, and kept in the dry cellar, where they are hardened and dried to a toughness you would hardly believe. This was a long time ago, and they make the pumpkin pie in the country better now, or the race of boys would have been so discouraged that I think they would have stopped coming into the world.—*C. D. Warner.*

A PRIEST'S corpse has just been discovered on the roof of Notre Dame, Paris. It was astraddle an archivault, and its head, crushed almost flat, was still glued by blood to the stones. The corpse had on a priest's cassock, except where the rooks and crows had torn it. It was the body of a man about 50 years old. A silver ring was found on his left little finger, and in his pockets a small box-wood paper-cutter and a Russian-leather purse, containg 23f. 75c., and a business letter. It is as yet impossible to explain the presence of the corpse on the archivault, for no accessible portion of the Cathedral is perpendicularly above any archivault. None of the guides remember having shown a clergyman over the towers.

T. MORRIS CHESTER, of Philadelphia, was shot during the recent political troubles in New Orleans, and, it is said, is lying in a dangerous condition.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE OLD, AND NEW.

January 1-t, 1872.

Late last night in the middle of gloom,
The old year past away unseen,
And the new year came, and left no room
For a moment of time between.

And not a being I wot of heard
The old year's footsteps going away;
Though he bore the weight of events that stir'd
The living this many a day.

Events of gracious, and good import,
Girded for battle with human wrong;
Born of senate, and synod and court
Or sprung from the spirit of song.

Happy the nation that step'd to the beat
Of his hours up to a truer rule;
And bless'd the sect that followed his feet,
Into a broader creed and school.

And friend, from the smaller circles that hold,
The faith and labor of you and me;
What is the record his fingers enfold,
As he stands in eternity?

For nothing can change what he took away
Of the days he measured under the sun;
All we gave to his keeping, will stay
Till his trial of time is done.

* * * * *

Ponder the old then, and welcome the new.
The time to come, and the time gone by;
And learn from the past whatever is true
Our future living to beautify.

And so shall the old from the silent deep
Of the great eternity ever behind
Teach us lessons to anchor and keep
Our faith in God and our human kind.

HARRY RETUCK.

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, which, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some ill-case of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that ago when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal as the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have begun to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Curé dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7.50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER,
CONGRESS WATER.

Twenty-five Cases direct from the Springs, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THROW IN REINFORCEMENTS.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires whole-some stimulation. The best cure required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest derangement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations wh ch cannot by any possibility reach the lungs; but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease. It is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the most potent power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health*. It is the garrison of the human fortress; and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

"KNOX" SEED HOUSE.

Our Annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue, containing Eighty Pages,

Is now ready for distribution. Mailed free on receipt of Stamp.

☞ Trade Price List for Dealers only.
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☞ Mailed Free to Applicants.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN.
No. 137 Liberty St.
ja3:wf-d&W

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Clocks and Fancy Goods,
REDUCED IN PRICE.

Persons desiring anything in the above goods will do well to give us a call, as we have made a considerable reduction in prices.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
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MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO., 18 Maiden Lane, New York
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Waltham Watches.

One of those Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate

Holiday Gift

Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at

HASLETT & KENNEDY,
79 Smithfield Street.
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Holiday Goods.

S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street,
CORNER PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY.
Is selling his large and fine stock of

Watches and Jewelry

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
Call and see before making purchases. de30

P. C. DUFFY,

146 GRANT STREET.

Has on hand a large and well selected stock of STOVES, TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., which he offers to purchasers at very low prices. Call and examine my stock. ap1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Attention

IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING

Good Bargains

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At $1 50, Ladies' All-wool Felt Skirts, worth $2.
At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At $1, Heavy Balmoral Skirts, an extra bargain.
At 50c., All-wool Shoulder Shawls.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Gray French Corsets.
At 18½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 12½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 62 and 75c., Men's Cloth Shirts.
A large stock all grades, of Men's Plain Cloth, Plaid and Gray Flannel Shirts, at very low prices.

Underwear,
Silk Umbrellas,
Hosiery and Gloves.

Millinery Goods.

A FULL LINE OF

BROCHE & BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st,
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN,
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

NEW

FALL GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Embroideries and Laces,
New Crimped and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING

At Lowest Prices.
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FOR SALE,

MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.

Lots! Lots! Lots!

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
ON THE PREMISES.
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J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE, C. SONNENBURN, B. BECKER,

A New Establishment,

WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class

FURNITURE.

McDonough's Lounge Bed,

the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at

21 Smithfield Street.
no2:d30

DOBSON'S

No. 1 and No. 2 Deflecting Strain
SCROLL SAWS,

Making 1000 to 1200 revolutions per minute, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. 300 OF THESE SAWS NOW IN USE. Price—No. 1 (extra heavy), $160; No. 2, $110. For sale only by

M. B. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES
143 LIBERTY STREET.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.
de11:c-MWF PITTSBURGH.

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WM. SEMPLE'S SPECIALTIES.

At 6½c., Lilac Prints, Fast Colors, great bargain.
At 6½c., Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8½c., Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, fast colors.
At 10c., all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c., yard-wide Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., Yard Wide Half Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 10c., a good article Canton Flannel.
At 12½c., Canton Flannel, a superior article.
At 20c., 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.

AT 50 CENTS,

BROWN CORDED VELVETEENS,

Dark Shades,

FOR BOYS' SUITS,

A Great Bargain.

At 50c., Heavy Gray Cashmette, for Mens' wear.
At 90c., Heavy Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 50c., 4-4 Heavy White Country Flannels.
At 12½c., good styles Dark Delaines.
At 18½c., Tycoon Repps, for Ladies' wrappers.
At 25c., Plaid and Striped Poplins.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, a decided bargains.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

Some Very Extra Bargains

IN

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS

In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.

Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,

CHEMISES,

Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,

ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT

VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.

Hamburg Embroideries,

WHITE GOODS,

TOWELS,

Fine Damask

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Papsr.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent, interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.
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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 13, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1871.	Friday.	Saturday.
5-20—1862.	115¼	115¾
" 1864.	109¾	109¾
" 1865.	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new.	111	111
" 1867 new.	110¾	110¾
" 1867.	110¾	110¾
" 1868.	112	113
10-40s.	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s.	115¾	115¾
Gold.	109	108¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	96¾	97¾
Do Scrip.	95¾	95¾
Erie.	35¾	35¾
Reading.	114¾	114¾
Lake Shore.	87¾	88¾
Do Scrip.	87¾	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	93¾	93¾
Rock Island.	102¾	103
Chicago & N W.	70¾	71¾
Do. Preferred.	92¾	93¾
St. Paul common.	80¾	80¾
Do. Preferred.	80¾	79¾
Wabash.	74	74¾
Illinois Pacific.	97¾	97¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	47¾	48¾
Pacific Mail.	55¾	56¾
West. Union Telegraph.	71¾	72¾
Adams Express.	91	91
U. S. Express.	62¾	63¾
Wells, Fargo.	58¾	58¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penns. Central	96¾	97¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy.	128	128
Lehigh Valley.	89¾	89¾
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	46	46
Central Transportation.	4¾	4¾
Second Transportation.	—	—
Union Transportation.	—	—
Pittsburgh City Scrip.	—	—
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds.	99¾	91¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	60¾
Phila. & Erie.	34¾	34¾
Schuylkill Navigation.	16¾	16¾

New York, January 13, 1872.

Gold weak at 108⅝@109. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $35,000,000. Exports for the week about $570,000. Governments dull and firm. The stock market is buoyant. Money has commenced flowing in this direction, and the prevailing opinion is that the tendency of money will be easy and stocks higher. The advance today from the opening quotations was from ¼ to 1 per cent. The business was quite active for saturday afternoon and well distributed. The market closed strong and generally up to the highest point of the day. Wabash, principal dealings in Rock Island, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Wabash, Ohios and New York Centrals.

The bank statement is favorable, and reflects the prevailing ease in money. An analysis of the statement shows a net gain of $225,178 in legal reserve, and also that the banks now hold $10,986,975 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The following are the changes:

Loans, increase.	$7,548,800
Specie, decrease.	898,700
Circulation, decrease.	32,900
Deposits, increase.	8,995,800
Legal Tenders, increase.	3,647,500

Money easy at 4 to 6. State bonds dull and firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Governments—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 110; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111; do new do, 110¾; do '67, 111¾; do '68, 112; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 97; Tennessee, old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia, new, 55; do old, 54; North Carolina, old, 35; do new, 35½@36.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Quicksilver, 28; Adams Express, 91¾; Wells-Fargo, 59¾; American Merchants' Union, 60; United States, 63¾; Pacific Mail, 56¾; New York Central, 97¾; do Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 35¾; do preferred, 70; Reading, 114; do preferred 120; Reading, 114; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 71¾; do preferred, 93¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 112; St. Paul, 84¾; do preferred, 88; Wabash, 74¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 100; Illinois Central, 138; preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 130¾; do preferred, 122; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; C. C. & C., 98¾; Burlington & Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 224; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 32¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union do, 93¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 13, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Very dull; 60@55 per gallon for common to fair, and 60@65 for prime to choice.

APPLES—In good supply and easier but unchanged; sales at $3@3.50 per bbl for fair to good and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Continues dull and the market is largely overstocked; prime to choice roll 23@25, medium to good, 18@20.

BROOM CORN—Nothing doing and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 7@10 cts per lb.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged. arrivals are increasing. Sales at $2.00@2.50 per bushel, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and drooping; we now quote at 4@4¼ cts per lb.

CHEESE—Continues steady with a fair local trade, but there is no change whatever in prices. Prime Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@ 14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CARBON OIL—Dull but unchanged; standard brands, 21 cts in car load lots.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.05 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $4@5 per bbl, according to quality. Continues dull.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Jersey on tivated at $12@14 per bbl. Sackets unchanged at $1@1.25 per bu.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue very dull, though prices are not quotably lower; 10 10¾ for halves; 22@24 for mixed; 23@25 for quarters, and 15@20 for peeled. Apples, in better supply; sales at 6¾@7¾ for common to fair, and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5¾@6 cts per lb. HOGS—The market continues a little "offish" under the influence of increased arrivals though prices are not quotably lower; fresh, 5¾ pickled, 5¾@5¾.

FLOUR—The market for flour is quiet but steady, and notwithstanding, the receipts contains liberal and stocks are comparatively large, prices are firm and fully sustained, and, as noted the other day, an early advance in Minnesota flour is not improbable. We continue to quote fair to good spring extras at $7@7.25; choice Minnesotas, $7.75; good to choice red Winter wheat, $7.25@7.50; Rye Flour $5.50.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese quoted at 70@ 75 for the trade and 75@80 in small lots. Mixed stocks 60@65 cts, as to quality and dull.

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Winter wheat, and with limited the receipts continue light, there is no improvement in prices. $1.45@1.48 for fair to prime red, and 2 @3 cts more for white—the latter is more inquiry for the former than the latter. Oats, in fair demand and steady, with sales at 45@47 cts for fair to prime white, and 43@45 for new arrivals continue light, some dealers feel like holding, being pretty confident of a still further improvement in prices. Corn, both ear and shelled, is in good supply and offering freely, and, for the time being, there does not seem to be much inquiry; we continue to quote at 60@62. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 88@90 cts. Barley continues very dull, and there is considerable offering; for several weeks past, there has not been enough doing to establish quotations; it is probable, however, that there will be a fair demand in the spring. The present dullness, however, were not realized; the receipts during the latter part of the week, in stead of increasing or holding cut, were comparatively light, and, as soon as this was realized, buyers pitched in and took everything that was offered within reason. We think market closes firm with every indication that trade will be good next week—there are no cattle left over. Jno. H. White was quotable change in prices, there is reason to hope that a few droves of good cattle would have brought better advance, as the offerings were mainly of the common and medium grade, and the supply of strictly prime shipping stock was not equal to the demand. So far as we could learn, there were no sales at stock at 5, and but one at that, but during Thursday or Friday it is probable that a few lots of strictly fine cattle would have brought 7 cts. However, quotations, based on the operations of the week, may be fairly given at 5@5¾ for fair to prime, 4@5 for good to fair, and 5¼@6¼ for extra. There were but very few sales rising six cents, as the bulk of the offerings were of common grades, and as a result the supply of the better grades was not sufficient to satisfy the demand.

Sowing is a detailed report of the sales during the past three days:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
18	16,400	4 40	20	20,680	4 90
19	15,300	4 00	15	14,500	4 00
17	18,000	4 25	18	16,200	4 50
15	21,380	5 10	8	10,950	5 50
11	7,200	4 25	34	62,730	5 25
24	24,960	5 00	15	for lot	$1090 00

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

21	19,780	4 50	3	3,770	4 50
2	2,000	3 62	21	20,611	4 25
17	17,000	4 87	7	5,900	4 25
13	10,500	3 10	3	2,320	3 25
3	2,410	4 00	18	19,462	4 87
35	42,450	5 00	10	1,550	5 10

Smith, Watson & Briggs, sold:

19	19,820	5 20	8	6,730	4 00
18	20,380	6 25	8	15,250	5 12

Hedges, Huff, & Co. sold:

14	15,180	5 00	10	per head	$30 00
3	3,310	4 00	10	1,000	4 00
4	4,550	5 12	2	2,210	5 37
20	21,560	4 62	5	4,490	3 50
15	16,100	4 50	15	for lot	$1090 00

Orr & Williams sold:

20	19,920	4 00	19	18,920	4 50
15	15,100	4 00			

Ulery Brothers sold:

5	bulls 6,500	3 62	10	9,680	4 37
16	17,430	4 75	12	12,790	5 00
16	21,030	5 00	2	1,850	3 25

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

22	20,930	5 25	12	11,650	4 50
2	2,480	5 50	4	2,930	4 00
12	11,920	4 50	20	17,700	4 00

HOGS

The receipts of hogs will be seen, were much larger than last week, and the average quality was much better; the market, in consequence, has been very weak, and sales have dropped from ¼ to ¾ of a cent per lb and the feeling to-day, with a large number of arrivals, is that the decline is not likely still further decline, that the bottom has not yet been reached. Prime to extra Philadelphias, we have no change to note, and they sold at from 5.25 to 5.40, cannot be fairly quoted to-day above 4.90 to 5 cts, and some dealers predict that, with the usual run of hogs to arrive, 4.80 within the next two or three days, unless there should be a very sudden and material falling off in the receipts, we do not think Yorkers are also lower, and we reduce our quotations from 4.75@4.80 to 4.65@4.75, decline of 25@30 cts since Monday. Following is a report of the sales by the commission men during the past three days.

Orr & Williams sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
181	1,040	6 00	9	5,400	6 50
55	3,150	6 30	54	7,690	6 00
20	1,510	7 00	85	7,560	6 50
52	4,100	6 35	100	15,500	6 00
154	13,170	6 25	640	66,380	7 10
508	49,000	6 75			

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

99	8,780	6 12	2	bucks for	$8 00

Orr & Williams sold:

90	7,620	5 75			

Ulery Brothers sold:

159	15,970	4 60	13	13,010	4 65
94	11,300	4 90	65	9,670	4 75
81	8,100	4 85	21	6,870	4 95

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

24	6,430	4 25	10	1,240	4 50
21	3,260	5 00	24	6,110	4 50
24	5,450	5 00	101	19,630	4 40
11	2,200	4 25	58	8,500	4 30

Smith, Watson & Bsold:

51	9,490	4 00	137	25,580	4 85
11	1,760	4 25	68	9,270	4 25
17	3,230	5 00	62	10,260	4 90
20	2,250	5 10	82	20,050	4 45
80	12,450	4 50	41	9,000	4 55
54	9,500	4 35	7	1,500	3 50

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

72	20,400	4 75	70	14,550	4 50
20	5,650	4 90	27	8,090	4 12
92	12,700	4 80	158	27,460	4 40
1-2	10,810	4 50	1	5,770	4 10
77	27,020	5 10	10	3,590	4 35
72	9,840	4 60	18	4,000	4 60
152	28,470	4 40	20	24,666	4 00

Holmes, L & Co sold:

80	21,450	4 85	126	26,940	4 45
13	4,290	4 90	56	16,200	5 00
102	24,780	4 65	153	42,750	5 20
112	27,550	4 65	89	21,700	4 45
61	14,270	4 45	33	12,000	4 50
45	15,750	4 75	65	11,420	4 90
48	12,320	4 40	89	12,750	5 10
102	21,960	4 60	11	3,380	5 00
30	8,160	5 00	59	11,880	4 60
98	27,450	4 95	91	7,150	4 25
22	5,770	4 85	24	1,900	4 50

Sadler H & Co sold:

21	4,030	4 70	36	5,820	4 75
11	2,300	4 50	162	33,410	4 90
108	23,440	5 25	208	49,410	4 60
422	88,640	4 60	24	5,660	4 20
77	15,970	4 75	168	35,790	4 95
110	22,410	4 50	154	30,400	4 50
61	13,700	4 60	65	17,900	5 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were also considerably larger than during any preceding week for some time, but with a continued steady shipping demand, the market continues strong and prices are still tending upward. It was expected by some operators that the sheep trade would be sluggish for a few weeks at least after the holidays and that prices would go lower; these expectations have not yet been realized and it is not likely that they will be for several months to come. In view of the improved price of wool, farmers will be very slow to sell sheep until after shearing; and those who have been calculating to buy sheep lower will doubtless be disappointed—at least this is the feeling entertained by large and observant operators, and who are not interested in keeping up prices. Prime 100 lb fine wool sheep are selling readily at 7 cts, and as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, below annexed, there were several lots sold above this figure.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
181	1,040	6 00	9	5,400	6 50
55	3,150	6 30	54	7,690	6 00
20	1,510	7 00	85	7,560	6 50
52	4,100	6 35	100	15,500	6 00
154	13,170	6 25	640	66,380	7 10
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99	8,780	6 12	2	bucks for	$8 00

Orr & Williams sold:

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Ulery Brothers sold:

159	15,970	4 60	13	13,010	4 65
94	11,300	4 90	65	9,670	4 75
81	8,100	4 85	21	6,870	4 95

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20	2,250	5 10	82	20,050	4 45
80	12,450	4 50	41	9,000	4 55
54	9,500	4 35	7	1,500	3 50

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

72	20,400	4 75	70	14,550	4 50
20	5,650	4 90	27	8,090	4 12
92	12,700	4 80	158	27,460	4 40
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77	27,020	5 10	10	3,590	4 35
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61	14,270	4 45	33	12,000	4 50
45	15,750	4 75	65	11,420	4 90
48	12,320	4 40	89	12,750	5 10
102	21,960	4 60	11	3,380	5 00
30	8,160	5 00	59	11,880	4 60
98	27,450	4 95	91	7,150	4 25
22	5,770	4 85	24	1,900	4 50

Sadler H & Co sold:

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Ulery Brothers sold:

159	15,970	4 60	13	13,010	4 65
94	11,300	4 90	65	9,670	4 75
81	8,100	4 85	21	6,870	4 95

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

246	17,040	4 60	172	13,960	4 70
24	15,760	4 12	104	9,750	4 70
19	1,710	4 50	162	17,270	7 00

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

196	17,450	4 60	196	16,220	6 15

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

75	6,730	4 00	170	15,740	6 70
35	3,730	6 00	97	8,110	6 15
30	4,420	4 60	17	4,200	4 20

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Flour active and unchanged; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7@7.50; Indiana and Ohio $8.50@10.50. Wheat firm; State red $1.62@1.64; amber $1.67; white $1.73@1.75. Corn coming in freely; most of it is damp and unsaleable; new yellow 65@66c; new mixed western 70@72c. Oats dull; white 54c; mixed 52c. Coffee firm; Rio 19½@ 22c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining Cuba 9@9¾c; grocery grades 9¾@10c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $13.50. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 16¾@16¾c. Whisky 90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The leading jobbing houses in cotton goods have concluded to advance the price on cotton cuttons from ½c to ½c per yard, and on wide sheetings 2½c. both brown and bleached, and, besides, they have entered into a contract with all agents that there shall be no cutting of prices henceforth from the regular rates established monthly or quarterly by them, on penalty of five thousand dollars. This will tend to keep prices more regular throughout the season. There is a general hardening of prices, although the market is not very active. Soon as jobbers get rid of their old stock they will probably have to ask higher prices on all staple articles. Woolens and silks are looking upward.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Cotton nominally higher; 21c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat but firm but slow; No 3 red fall $1.54; No 2 $1.60. Corn dull and easier; mixed on track 41c. Barley steady; No 3 spring 50c. Rye firm; No 2 80c on track; 82@83c in elevator. Whisky 88c. Pork quiet; $13@14 on orders; dry salt meat in good jobbing and order demand; but meagre shipping facilities checks business; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib 6¾@7c; clear 7¼c; loose clear rib 6c; do clear 6¾c. Bacon nominal; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¼c. Lard firm on orders at 8¾c for prime; range 8¼@8¾c; bulk sales 8¾@8½. Cattle firm 4@5½c for good to choice. Receipts: flour 10,000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bush; corn 25,000 bush; oats 13,000 bush.; barley 30,000 bush.; rye 2,000 bush.; hogs 3,140; cattle 282.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 13.—Flour firm; offerings light, and sales restricted. Wheat opened weak but firm and a shade higher; No 2 spring $1.29@1.29½; rejected $1.20@1.21; seller January $1.29½; seller March $1.26. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 40¼@41c; rejected 38¼c; car lots; seller February 41¼@41¾c; seller April 43@43½c. Oats firm; No 2 32¾c; rejected 29@29½c; seller February 32¾@33c; seller March 33¾c; closed lower; No 2 @26@26¼c. Barley firm; No 2 fall $2@2½c. Pork closed active at $13; seller February $13.15; March $13.35@13.40. Lard firm at 8¾c; February 8¾c. Green meats quiet and nominal. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Beef products unchanged. Hogs dull and drooping at $4.10@4.50; receipts for light request but lower at $4.85. Whisky drooping; buyers at 87c; sellers at 87½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 21½@21¾c. Flour; family $6.50@7.00. Wheat at $1.50@1.53. Corn firm at 48@49c. Rye advanced to 87@88c. Oats steady at 36@36c. Barley steady. Coffee active and advanced; prime 24¼@25c. Eggs dull and declined to 20c. Pork firm; mess $13.00@13.25, latter asked. Lard quiet and unchanged at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats firm at 5¾@5¾@6¼c. Bacon steady at 6¾@7¾@7¾c. Hogs firm at $4.25@4.50; receipts of 3,000 head. Whisky firm at 88c. Green meats dull, but holders are unwilling to make concessions, 4¾@5¼c.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, January 13.—Cotton quiet and irregular; middlings 20¾c; net receipts 4,271; exports continental 5,080; Genoa 163; sales 500; stock 61,811.

GALVESTON, January 13.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 19@19½c; net receipts 3,478; exports to Great Britain 1,319; coast 112; sales 1,000; stock 47,857.

SAVANNAH, January 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 21@21½c; net receipts 2,966; exports continental 600; coast 645; sales 1,700; stock 73,206.

CHARLESTON, January 13.—Cotton quiet; middlings 22c; net receipts 1,617; exports by coast 1,838; sales 600; stock 32,879.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Cotton active; sales 9,000, mostly yesterday; good ordinary 19¾c; low middling 21c; receipts 9,251; exports to Liverpool 4,844; to New York 998; stock 196,892.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Tobacco active; sales 158 hhds; trash $3.35@5; lugs $5.50@7.50; low to fair leaf $7.75@15.00. Bagging firm at 13¾@14c. Cotton advanced; middling 21¾c. Flour; higher grades in better demand than lower grades. Wheat in light supply and firm at $1.60@1.70. Corn 62c. Oats 32@35c. Rye; small sales at 85c. Pork: mess $13.75 cash. Bacon: clear rib sides, packed, 7¾c; shoulders at 7c. Lard 9¼c; kegs 10¼@10½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat advanced; No. 1 $1.24; No. 2 $1.22. Oats steady; No. 2 33c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 41c. Rye firm; No. 1 77½c. Barley dull; No. 3 fall 55¾c. Hogs firm at 24 20@4.30. Pork firm at $12.50.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Michigan $1.35; No. 2 red $1.40. Corn dull and unchanged; high mixed 44c; yellow 45¾c; white 45¾c. Oats dull; rejected 38@39c. Hogs firm at $4.25@5.10.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 red winter $1.48; No 2 held at $1.38@1.39. Corn firm; No. 1 oats dull and nominal; 43c. Petróleum steady and firm, but unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Oats quiet at 57@60c. Bran dull at $1.50. Pork $14.25. Bacon dull at 7¾, 8, 8¼@8¾c. All others are unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, COMPANY, January 13.—80 bbls apples, Lob, Son & Co; 50 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 19 e bbls, Dilworth Bro; 9 bgs seed, Lob, son & Co; 32 sks rags, Smith & McC; 10 green hides, R Fullerton & Son; 187 sks oats, Scott & Gisel; 1 car lumber, W W Wallace; 22 sks potatoes, H Riddle; 30 sks c meal, J J Pettit; 34 bbls apples, H J McCracken & Bro; 25 bxs candles, Johnson & Calvin; 8 bbls apples, J O'Brien; 70 bbls e bbls, A Culley; 18 bbls apples, D Stevenson; 200 sks oats, Houck, J & Co; 100 bbls flour, Schoonmaker & Co; 15 do do, Reese Owens; 10 do spirits, M Evert; 5 do alcohol, H L Fahnestock; 500 bars iron, Lewis, O & P; 45 bales b cords, P Dull & Son; 200 pl bds, Hartley & McK; 185 brls barley, Velgt, M & Co; 3 cars s iron, Jones & L; 1 do do, Graff, B & Co; 100 pcs e bams, J S Dilworth; 2 cars wheat, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, S Lindsay Jr Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 13.—1st emp boxes, Harris & Ewing; 1st do, M Munhall; 1 car grain, Scott & Gisel; 6 cars 1 dry do; mixed western 70@72c. Oats dull; white 54c; mixed 52c. Coffee firm; Rio 19½@ 22c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining Cuba 9@9¾c; grocery grades 9¾@10c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $13.50. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Crude petroleum 16¾@16¾c. Whisky 90c.

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Smith, Wat

FOREIGN.

Tariff in France.

EDUCATING FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Suggestions from the "Times."

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

LONDON, January 13.—The *Times* says: The Americans, by the light of their experience in the cases of the steamers Florida, Hornet and Virginia, must see that the suppression of illegal equipments by England during the war was prodigiously difficult, and hinted that the Fenian raids in Canada were not always so promptly or effectually checked.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

The brig *Jessie Love* was boarded near Calais on Thursday by some French fishermen, and was found to be abandoned, although she was in good condition. It is suspected that a mutiny occurred on board, that the Captain was murdered, and the crew left to escape the consequences. Nothing has been heard of the men. It is feared they were drowned.

GEN. HALLECK.

Consul General Badeau asks the *Times* to correct the error of that journal in stating that the late Gen. Halleck captured Memphis and Fort Donaldson.

MASS MEETING.

LONDON, January 13.—A mass meeting of the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke, in this city, is announced for the 30th instant.

TO BE DECORATED.

Count Von Berostorff, the Prussian Ambassador, has gone to Berlin to receive the order of the Black Eagle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, January 14.—The Prince of Wales is making satisfactory progress in his convalescence, but some time must elapse before his health is fully established.

FRANCE.

TARIFF BILL.

PARIS, January 13.—The Tariff bill was submitted to the Assembly yesterday. It imposes the following duties: On wool, 80 francs per 100 kilogrammes; cotton, 4 francs; resin, from 1½ to 7 francs; copper, 15 francs; cheese, from 15 to 18 francs; hops, 60 francs.

ACQUITTAL OF CREMER.

PARIS, January 13.—Cremer, who was on trial charged with shooting a Prussian spy at Dijon, has been acquitted.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Assembly Committee on Army Reorganization has agreed to recommend the adoption of a rule that soldiers unable to read and write at the expiration of their terms of service shall remain in the army until they have acquired these accomplishments.

AN UNPOPULAR CAUSE.

Gen. Cathlineau, late of the Pontifical army, arrived recently at Montpelier. His presence there provoked some hostile demonstrations till the interference of the authorities, which prevented a riot.

SINKING FUND.

The Budget Committee of the Assembly is understood to be in favor of creating an annual sinking fund of 200,000,000 francs.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Committee on Education will report in favor of allowing all persons properly qualified the right to teach in public and private schools.

MEETING OF REMONSTRANCE.

Delegates from the principal commercial centres of France are coming to Paris to hold a meeting of remonstrance against the proposed duties on imports and raw material.

DEATH OF PERSIGNY.

PARIS, January 14—The Duke De Persigny died on Friday at Nice, aged 63.

THE IMPERIAL VISITOR.

The Emperor of Brazil has returned from his tour through the naval arsenals of the north of France.

TAXATION.

The advocates of taxation of raw materials are reported to be gaining ground in the Assembly.

WEST INDIES.

THE WATCHER OF THE VIRGINIA.

HAVANA, January 13.—The Spanish man-of-war Tornado, which has lately been watching the steamer Virginia at Aspinwall, arrived to-day.

SURRENDER OF A CUBAN.

The Cuban Colonel Augustin Fijuereda surrendered at Bayams yesterday.

A PROTEST.

HAVANA, January 14.—Numerous telegrams have been sent to Madrid *via* Key West, protesting against Valmaseda's removal, and a steamer chartered expressly for the purpose sailed yesterday, carrying the remonstrances of Colonels of volunteer regiments and the members of several Casinas.

LEAVES FOR SPAIN.

Gen. Gresgo leaves for Spain to-morrow.

CANADA.

AQUATIC.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 14.—A Montreal man offers to bet two thousand dollars on George Brown, of Halifax, against any single sculler who may compete with him, or, if the Halifax people do not raise the necessary money, to accept the challenge of Fulton, of St. Johns. He will stake two thousand dollars on that race.

OBITUARY.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Henry Boggs, a native of Halifax. He was a prominent merchant of London, and formerly of the firm of Cunard & Co.; also Director of the Bank of British North America.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

MATAMORAS, January 13.—Latest dispatches announce the complete investment of Mier by Cortina. Four or five hundred revolutionists, under General Quiroga, have been driven into the plaza, where they are vigorously defending themselves. Cortinas' troops, being better armed, are inflicting severe loss on the insurgents. Quiroga's only chance of escape is through the expected succor from Monterey, which is reported *en route* to raise the siege.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1872.

MEDICAL.

Energetic efforts are making by the members of the medical profession to obtain a change of the laws of the State so that practicing the crime of abortion will be regarded as felony instead of manslaughter, and the punishment be at the discretion of the court.

BROKER ARRESTED.

R. M. Martin, a Wall street broker, was arrested yesterday, charged with obtaining money from a widow under false pretenses, and which he lost in speculations.

CENTURY CLUB.

The Century Club last night elected William Cullan Bryant as President.

RUN CEASED.

The run on the German Savings Bank at Williamsburg, has ceased.

RAILROADS.

TERRE HAUTE AND SOUTHERN.

TERRE HAUTE, January 14.—A large meeting of citizens was held at the court house in this city last night, to consider the question of raising $150,000 by taxation to aid the construction of an Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad. After considerable discussion a resolution in favor of the proposed aid was passed, with very little opposition.

CONSTRUCTION OF A COAL ROAD.

Among the projects which will early apply for legislative sanction in the New Jersey Legislature, writes a correspondent of the New York *Times*, is that of the construction of a coal road from Easton, on the Delaware, to Perth Amboy, on Raritan Bay. This enterprise originates with Asa Packer, who desires an all rail route from his Pennsylvania mines to tide water, in order that he may be independent of existing lines and able to defy all hostile combinations. Should a charter for such a road be framed, Mr Packer will establish a vast coal depot at Perth Amboy, whence shipments could be made all the year round, without interruption from ice or other obstructions. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Central, which now controls the consolidated railroads of New Jersey, will oppose this commendable project, but for what reason it is difficult to understand, since there can be no serious competition between any of their lines and that in contemplation. It is understood in Pennsylvania Company will also oppose an application of the New Jersey Central Road for authority to extend its Flemington branch to the Delaware river. This branch runs through Somerset and Hunterdon, two of the richest agricultural counties of the State, but its value is very much impaired by the the fact that it has no westerly or southern connections, enabling it to reach the Deleware, or communicate directly with Philadelphia. Application for its extention has been repeatedly made to the Legislature, but owing to the opposition of the Camden and Amboy monopolists, it has been found impossible to obtain the necessary authority. This year the attempt is to be renewed, but will be again opposed on the ground that if the road is extended to the Delaware it will be able to connect with a road, for which a charter has been obtained, running through Bucks county, in Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, thus forming a through route in opposition to the present New York and Philadelphia line. Such would, very probably, be the ultimate result of the legislation asked for, but this is rather a reason why it should be granted than an argument for its denial. In the same connection it is rumored that another effort will be made to pass the Air Line Railway bill, which was defeated last winter, and under which, if now passed, a direct line from Jersey City to Philadelphia would be immediately constructed, and so operated as to reduce the time between the two cities to two hours and a half.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—It is rumored that Minister De Long has accepted the mission from Japan, similar to *Burlingame* from China. Salary, $30,000 a year.

—Cornwell & Co's. large paper mill at Ypsilanti, Mich., was burned on Saturday night about midnight. Loss $100,000. Insurance not known.

—Right Rev. Bishop Jno. McGue, for twenty years Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Virginia, died at Richmond yesterday morning, aged 62 years.

—The Bricklayers' National Union, in session at Albany, N. Y., last week, adjourned *sine die* to meet at Indianapolis on the second Monday in January, 1873.

—The War Department at Washington announces in general orders the death of General Halleck, and requires the usual official ceremonies to be paid in respect to his memory.

—A Harrisburg dispatch says: An engine exploded this morning at the Middletown branch, killing the engineer, Dowdall, and dangerously injuring Joseph Larves and conductor Jas. Milliman.

—The bill before the Legislature at Albany for the management of finances in New York confers extraordinary powers on the Comptroller. It gives him authority never before bestowed on that officer.

—The new iron draw of the bridge across the Mississippi river at Winona, Minn., was successfully swung on Saturday afternoon. It is said to be one of the largest draws in the world, being 360 feet in length.

—Taylor's oil refinery at Wyoming, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Seven hundred barrels of crude oil, two hundred and fifty barrels of distillate and two hundred barrels of refined oil were consumed. Loss $30,000; no insurance.

—A vote has been taken in the House of the Kentucky Legislature on the Cincinnati & Southern Railway bill. The vote stood forty-nine yeas to thirty-eight nays. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The prospect is favorable in the Senate.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—River fifteen feet; falling. Arrived: Arkosy, New Orleans; R. C. Gray, Arkansas River. Departed: James E. Rankin, Louisville; Silver Moon, Memphis; Armidello, Arkansas River. Weather cloudy and cooler.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—No arrivals. Departed: M. J. Wicks, St. Louis; Kate Kearney, Louisville.

VICKSBURG, January 13.—Down: Richmond, 3 A. M. Up: Kate, 9 A. M.; John Kyle, 12 M.; Utah, 2 P. M.; Ida Handy, 3 P. M.; Grand Lodge, 4 P. M. Weather cool and clear. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Arrived: S. S. Merrill, Cairo. Departed: St. Lake, Memphis; Columbia, Arkansas River; Bon Accord, Tennessee River; Belle Memphis, Cairo. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cold.

EVANSVILLE, January 13.—Cloudy and cool; mercury 37. River taken a rise in canal, 3—6—18 inches. 8 P. M: Minneola and Fayette 9; Hunt, 8; Charmer 12. Down—Robert Semple and barges, 6; Arkansas Belle, 11. Steamer and barges, 3; Mary Ament, 1; Morning Star, 3; Falls City, 3—all with fair to good trips. The Jessie Howard is at Henderson.

CAIRO, January 13.—Arrived—Charles Bodman, from New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Nightingale, Arkansas River; W. H. Brown, St. Louis, 5. No departures. The Bodman blew out her starboard cylinder head to-day, eight miles below Cairo, and came up on one wheel. Chief Engineer Richard Joses had his thigh badly fractured, but received surgical attendance here, and is doing well. The boat will repair here. River fallen three inches. Turning cool.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—River still falling; 7 feet 10 inches in canal; 3 feet 10 inches in chute. Cloudy and cool. Business good. Arrived: J. M. Hunter, and barges, and barges, Wheeling; Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh; Belfast, Potomac and Alaska, New Orleans. Departed—J. W. Garnett and barges, and Ironsides and barges, New Orleans; Alaska, Cincinnati; Camella, Falls, Tennessee river. The steamer James Gibbons, Wilkins and Sam Brown, and a coal boat belonging to J. Y. McDonald, of Pittsburgh, sunk at the head of the canal Sunday night, and are now all afloat. The water in the hold of the Sam J. Hale was all pumped out to-day. There is a prospect of getting her along to-night. The Blue Wing went out for the Kentucky river to-day in the place of the Dove. A number of coal boats and barges were brought to the canal to-day.

MEMPHIS, January 14.—Clear and delightful. River rising slowly. Departed—Great Republic, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 14.—Down—Seminole, 3 P. M. Up—Oceanus, 7 last night. Cool and clear. River rose 24 inches in 24 hours.

ST. LOUIS, January 14.—Arrived: Atlantic, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed: None. River falling, with 6 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—River 14 feet; falling. Arrived—Nashville and Warner, New Orleans; Daniels, Pittsburgh. Departed—Liberty No. 4, New Orleans. Clear and cold.

EVANSVILLE, January 14.—Chiefly clear; mercury 32. River fallen two feet. Up: Abeona, 12 P. M.; Quickstep, 8; Leclaire, 8:21 P. M. Down: Kanawha, 2 A. M.; Dick Fulton, 8; Lawrenceburg Raven, 10:30; Tarascon, 4; Concella, 4:30; Bowling Green, 7—generally with fair trips. Nothing doing to-day.

CAIRO, January 14.—Arrived—Mary Alice, Bee and Mohawk, from St. Louis, at 9; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 A. M; Mollie Elbert, Cincinnati, 9; Emilie Lafargue, St. Louis, 10; City of Chester, St. Louis, 10; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 11; W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg, 2 P. M.; Pink Varble, 3. Departed—Jno. Lumsden, for Nashville, 10 P. M.; Glencoe, New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Mary Davage, St. Louis, 8; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 9; Mollie Elbert, New Orleans, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1; Lady Lee, River fallen 2 inches. Clear and cold.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—River falling; 7 feet 10 inches in canal; 3 feet 10 inches in chute. Clear and cool; mercury 32. But little business. Arrived—James E. Rankin, canal, Armadillo, canal, and barges, Memphis; Cincinnati; Minneola, Memphis. Departed—Jas. E. Rankin, Evansville; Minneola, Cincinnati; Silver Moon, Memphis; C. B. Church, New Orleans. The Sam J. Hale got afloat at daylight this morning. She was brought up through the canal and landed at the lower end of wharf at 3 P. M. As soon as the freight in her hold is unstaved she will be taken to Cincinnati and docked for repairs.

High but Merited Praise.

The following from the pen of the editor of *Christian Radical*, expresses what all who are familiar with the Iron City College of this city, have long held for deserving:

This is an institution of which Pittsburgh has reason to be proud. Perhaps, of its kind there is no more complete and efficient institution in the country. At the present pleasure of looking through it a few days ago. And a pleasure it is, to one who enjoys the sight of a well conducted school. The College is under the management of Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M., whom we know to be adapted to his position. This school, in a most perfect condition, Mr. Smith, by his tact and ability, has made it what it is. He has been wide awake to every new want that has developed itself, and then set himself to work to meet it in an intelligent way. In this way he has, created a large commercial